

boys or young men. Their mode of working was not systematic, and every one appeared to be doing what he thought best: they did not appear to be identified with their work, but seemed more like a rabble. We were received by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, who was kind enough to show us the whole establishment.

On our approach, we noticed an air of neglect, and particularly in the out-buildings. The garden also was in bad order; indeed, nothing succeeds well in it, because its situation is too high for irrigation, which in this climate is absolutely necessary. The soil is composed of a red clay, which in dry weather forms a fine dust, covering every thing, and which the daily winds continually raise into clouds. These circumstances present an obstacle to one of the great objects of the institution, while the scarcity of water prevents the inculcation of habits of personal cleanliness, of which the natives stand in great need.

The object of the institution is, to forward mental improvement and a knowledge of the useful arts, as well as to prepare suitable teachers for the native schools.

This school was established in 1831 on the principal of self-support, and only those who could maintain themselves, were admitted. These were principally adults, and mostly married persons: they even built their own houses, which were of adobes, covered with thatch. The Rev. Mr. Andrews was the first who undertook the charge; and the only expense to the mission was the books, &c., together with the salary of the superintendent. This plan continued to be acted upon for three years, during which time the number of scholars had risen to ninety. In 1834, the mission decided to increase the school, and to put up buildings at their own expense. The Rev. Messrs. Clark and Dibble were appointed to it as instructors of mathematics and philosophy; they were also to be employed in translating and preparing native books, of which none existed at the time, and which were to be printed at the Mission Press.

In 1836, the character of the school was entirely changed, and the self-supporting system laid aside, as was also the reception of adult scholars, none now being admitted over twenty years of age.

In 1837, the present edifice, consisting of a centre building, forty-four feet square, and two wings, fifty by twenty-six feet, were erected, at considerable expense, I was informed, (twelve thousand dollars,) and a class of thirty-six boys admitted, from the various district schools on the island, as boarding scholars. These are lodged in a number of small thatched huts, ten feet square. There are likewise dwellings for the teachers. It was endowed by the king and chiefs